

Converting Colors

RGB(248, 170, 167)

Have a look what the booklet for
RGB(248, 170, 167) contains.

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Color

RGB(248, 170, 167)

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	F8AAA7
RGB	248, 170, 167
RGB Percent	97%, 67%, 65%
CMY	0.0275, 0.3333, 0.3451
CMYK	0.00, 0.31, 0.33, 0.03
HSL	2°, 85%, 81%
HSV	2°, 33%, 97%
XYZ	60.0612, 51.4959, 43.3334
YIQ	192.9800, 47.4510, 15.6030

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

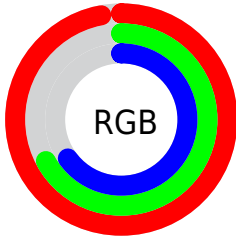
Format	Color
R _Y B	248, 170, 167
Decimal	16296615
CIE Lab	76.98, 28.29, 13.19
CIE LCh	77, 31.220, 25.001
Yxy	51.4959, 0.3878, 0.3325
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4294486695 (0xFFF8AAA7)
YUV	192.9800, -12.8081, 48.2525
Hunter-Lab	71.7607, 23.8171, 14.4296

Details

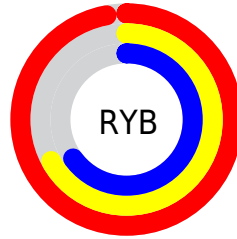
The RGB color **248, 170, 167** is a light color, and the websafe version is hex **FF9999**. A complement of this color would be **167, 245, 248**, and the grayscale version is **193, 193, 193**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **255, 226, 222**, and **190, 117, 115** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **248, 146, 142**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **248, 194, 192**.

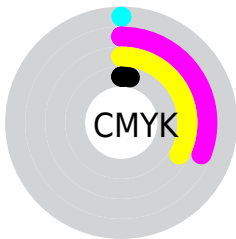
Distribution



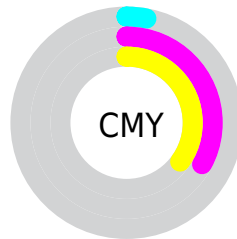
- Red (97%)
- Green (67%)
- Blue (65%)



- Red (97%)
- Yellow (67%)
- Blue (65%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (31%)
- Yellow (33%)
- Black (3%)



- Cyan (3%)
- Magenta (33%)
- Yellow (35%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the RGB color 248, 170, 167 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the RGB color 248, 170, 167 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.


 248, 170, 167

 248, 170, 167

255, 255, 255

 219, 143, 141

 255, 226, 222

 190, 117, 115

 255, 255, 251

 161, 92, 91

 134, 67, 67

 107, 44, 45

 80, 20, 24

 56, 0, 0

 29, 0, 1

 0, 0, 0

■ 248, 170, 167

■ 248, 170, 167

■ 248, 146, 142

■ 248, 194, 192

■ 248, 122, 117

■ 248, 218, 217

■ 248, 98, 93

■ 248, 242, 241

■ 248, 74, 68

■ 248, 255, 255

■ 248, 51, 43

■ 248, 27, 18

■ 248, 9, 0

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



243, 169, 196



248, 170, 167



237, 177, 144

Triad

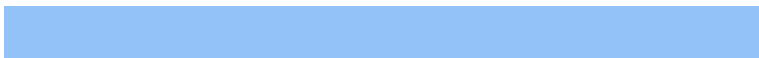
The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



248, 170, 167



152, 202, 156



146, 194, 247

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



248, 170, 167



167, 245, 248

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



110, 202, 236



248, 170, 167



120, 206, 184

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



248, 170, 167



185, 196, 137



100, 206, 213



188, 184, 242

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



248, 170, 167



224, 183, 135



100, 206, 213



132, 197, 245

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



248, 170, 167



255, 230, 230



248, 167, 245



128, 113, 112



0, 0, 0



128, 128, 128

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



248, 170, 167



255, 159, 156



248, 210, 167



125, 113, 112



189, 7, 0



61, 2, 0

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



167, 245, 248



156, 251, 255



167, 205, 248



112, 124, 125



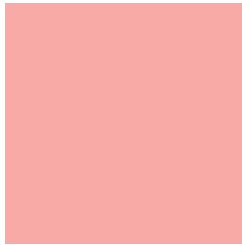
0, 182, 189



0, 59, 61

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 248, 170, 167 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

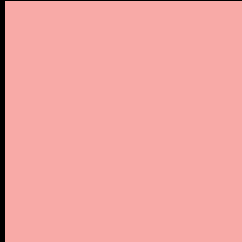
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

Black Background



This preview shows how the RGB color 248, 170, 167 looks on a black background.

Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

RGB 248, 170, 167 Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 170, 167.

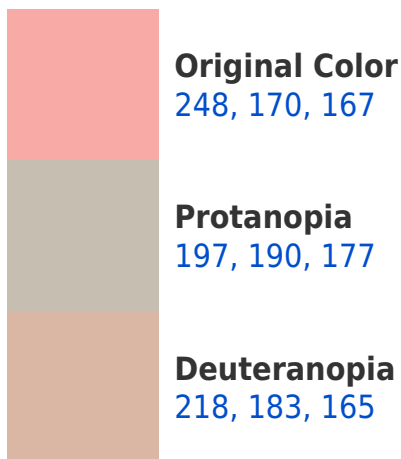



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the RGB color 248, 170, 167.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy





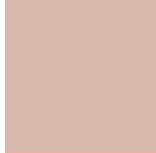
Tritanopia
249, 168, 181

Trichromacy



Original Color

248, 170, 167



Protanomaly

216, 183, 173



Deuteranomaly

229, 178, 166



Tritanomaly

249, 169, 176

Monochromacy



Original Color

248, 170, 167



Achromatopsia

193, 193, 193



Achromatomaly

213, 185, 184

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to RGB 248, 170, 167 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color rgb(248, 170, 167) looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(248, 170, 167)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(248, 170, 167) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(248, 170, 167) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to RGB 248, 170, 167 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(248, 170, 167) }
```

If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(248, 170, 167) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(248, 170, 167)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(248, 170, 167); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 170, 167);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(248, 170,  
167) }
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to RGB 248, 170, 167 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(248, 170, 167) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(248,  
170, 167) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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